









# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, on Cuba.

The importance of the Island of Cuba was sufficient to justify the struggle necessary to seize and hold it. Its geographical position was peculiar. It was the gate of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, controlled also the West India seas, and in the hands of a strong naval power, would make the Gulf of Mexico a *mare clausum*. It contained thirty millions of square acres, of which eight millions were cultivated. The imports of the island for a series of years were twenty-eight millions, and the exports thirty-one millions, giving an annual production of fifty-nine millions, without making any allowance for the productions of the labor of African slaves, and the smuggling so extensive and universal all over the island. With these included, they would have an annual productive value of more than eighty millions. Some put it at one hundred millions. The total imports into Cuba from Spain were a little over seven millions; from the United States a little over six millions; from Great Britain six millions, and France two millions. The exports amounted to Spain three millions, to the United States twelve millions, England eight millions, and France three millions. The schedule of importations into the island embraced, of provisions \$11,378,274. Was not every part of the confederacy interested in that? The manufacturers amounted to over seven millions, and had the North no interest in that? The tariff upon many of these articles had been raised to 80, 100, and 120 per cent.—so high that while Spain, stricken and beggared as she is, with her own people almost starving, exports to that island five hundred and twenty thousand barrels, the United States sent out but five thousand barrels. Strike off this tariff, and what would be the amount of interest which every section of the Union would have in commerce of Cuba? The navigation interest of the North was also deeply affected. There were 3,048 vessels engaged in the carrying trade of Cuba the world over. Of these the United States furnished 2,470; Spain but 901; England 348; France 126; and out of a little over five hundred thousand tonnage, the United States contributed two hundred and fifty thousand. Was not, then, that portion of the United States interested in the shipping business vitally and deeply interested in the acquisition that they could strike the shackles from its commerce?

There were two modes of acquiring the island—one by purchase and the other by conquest. He believed the United States could not purchase it: first, because Cuba is a productive source of revenue to Spain, giving her almost three millions of dollars per annum, all expenses defrayed; because it is the defense of her colonial possessions, and because, out of that revenue, she defrays all the expenses of her consular and diplomatic system on this continent; and, looking back, he believed there was some more powerful tradition and pride of Spain. Against this sale protested the traditions of the grandeur of that period when the Spanish empire was world-wide, and against this sale protested that pride, as haughty now as on the day when Gernik sought to renounce France. And what would be the risk of acquiring the island by war? Could it be done without a conflict with Great Britain and France? Both have guaranteed to Spain her sovereignty over the territory of the island, and the gathering of their fleets in the waters of the Gulf and Caribbean sea indicate no disposition to recede from this guarantee. With France he could understand it. Louis Napoleon, with the restless ambition which marked his distinguished kinsman, wishes to establish a splendid colonial empire in the West Indies. To create and establish this it was necessary that the power of the United States should be crippled or humiliated. With his hand upon the very throne of tropical empire, his army would be invincible, and his hand would clutch the sceptre of universal commerce now passing to us; and when he shall have consolidated an empire, then the very power which he had made instrumental in crippling the United States would on a large scale justify. But the policy of Great Britain was only explicable upon the theory of subservience to France. He believed her diplomacy had placed her in the grasp of France, and was now only moving at the dictation of Napoleon.

Mr. Keitt, of Penn., inquired whether the gentleman thought the United States had a right to take Cuba because they had a government that he does not approve of. Mr. Keitt replied that he did not; but he would say that the long catalogue of aggressions, with the accumulated insults to her flag, invasions of her rights, and insults to her honor, gave the United States the right to declare war against Spain, and he contended that no nation would have the right to complain.

## Later from California.

The overland mail, from California, arrived at St. Louis on Sunday, with dates to the 14th ult.

The steamship Cortez had arrived from the North, bringing only ten thousand dollars of Frazer river gold. The river was open, and weather so mild that the mining operations were being resumed.

A Mr. Davis was shot dead at Fort Yale, on the 24th, by one Foster.

A series of gales at Victoria had damaged the shipping in the harbor.

It is learned that three men had attacked the Indian ranch in Elton Valley, containing forty negroes and fifteen men, and killed four of the latter. Several whites who had gone out to the ranch since, are missing—supposed to have been killed by the Indians in retaliation. More than one hundred Indians have been killed by whites there, in three months.

The Indians in Carson Valley were also suffering. Major Dodge had just returned from Pyramid Lake, reporting deep snow and great suffering among the Indians, many of whom, in approaching him, made their great deliverer from their starving and destitute condition, were seen to shiver. The pine nuts failed again this winter, which have been the main dependence of keeping hundreds of Indians in any peaceable. All they ask is something to eat. He has provided over four thousand Indians with food and clothes.

At Yankee Jim's Bar, ten highwaymen stopped at a stage coach and robbed it of three thousand dollars, belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

Near two hundred persons had returned to San Francisco from the Gila mines.

The State Treasurer reports the sum of seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars in the Treasury.

The orange, almond, and grape are being cultivated with good success at Los Angeles.

In Calaveras county, California, some murders had occurred among the Chinese. They had divided into two parties, and further trouble was apprehended. Mothers and children were plentiful in the mining districts. The notorious Xed McGowan and a party of gamblers were acting lawlessly in British Columbia. Gov. Douglas intended to prosecute them.

An arrival at San Francisco, from Australia, says that gold has been discovered on Fitzroy river, the mouth of which is twelve hundred miles north of Sydney. The excitement is intense, and the rush of emigration tremendous from Melbourne, Sydney, and the larger cities.

Dr. S. P. Johnson, of Ky., graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Thursday.

## Arrival of the Asia.

New York, Feb. 7.—The Royal Mail steamship, Asia, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., arrived at this port this evening, having been over sixteen days on the passage.

The news by the Asia is one week later. There was less confidence felt in the state of affairs on the continent, and a partial revival of the late panic had been created on the Paris Bourse.

The British Minister at Washington will be instructed to obtain the reopening of the American coasting trade to British vessels in return for a little concession by Great Britain.

It is reported that Parliament will be asked for a considerable increase on the naval estimates.

Accounts from Lombardy still speak of dissatisfaction, but there had been no outbreak.

Warlike rumors continued, and notwithstanding the peace assurances, the latest continental correspondence says that confidence in the maintenance of peace was losing ground.

Various preparations continued in France. It is again reported, but not believed, that Persigny would soon succeed Walewski in the French Foreign Ministry.

There had been a partial recurrence of the panic on the Paris Bourse. Three per cents. closed last at 68 francs, ninety-five cents. The London Exchange responded to the fall, but not to the same extent.

It was reported that an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between France and Sardinia.

The British Government is said to have resolved to take sufficient measures to protect the English interests in Mexico.

The London Times, editorially, denounces Mr. Nugent's manifesto to the Americans in British Columbia.

The King of Naples was ill. The London Post of the 21st announced his death, but it was not confirmed. On the following day the Post regretted its error.

It is denied that Prince Napoleon was received with enthusiasm at Turin.

An Austrian loan of six millions sterling was announced for the London market.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon intends coming to America, but the alleged contract for ten thousand dollars with the American churches is pronounced untrue.

France.—The Paris Debats think there are excellent reasons for trusting in the preservation of the general peace.

Valencienais steam engines were still making rapid progress.

On the 19th, the Patrie had an article, to the effect that the avoidance of war was not to be considered altogether certain. This article, together with the false reports which were circulated of an insurrection at Milan and Venice, and a collision between the Austrian and Sardinian troops, caused a reaction in the Bourse and a decline in the stock market.

The alleged abolition of visas for passports seems to be an exaggeration of the new rule making a modification in the existing arrangements.

The expedition against the insurgents in Algeria was successful, the tribes having made complete submission.

Italy.—The French garrison at Rome had been reduced by two regiments of the line.

At Turin, the belief in an approaching war was decidedly increasing.

Letters from reliable authority, at Milan, say there was not the least chance of an insurrection.

It was stated that the sending of troops from Austria to Italy had been suspended. While another account says that Austrian reinforcements were being sent.

The amnesty to the political prisoners at Naples had been modified so as to require their banishment to America. An edict provides that all persons who are charged with any flagrant attempt against the safety of the state shall be immediately tried by a council of war.

Austria.—The leading journals of Germany are exceedingly violent in their attacks on the Prussian Government, and urge the necessity of a perfect understanding between Prussia and Austria and the German States.

Popular demonstrations of sympathy and loyalty greeted the Emperor of Austria wherever he appeared in public.

Prince Hatzfeldt, the Prussian Minister to Paris, died suddenly at Berlin on the 18th.

India.—The Bombay mail of December 24th reached England on the 20th. Nana Sahib had fled to a jungle. The subjugation of the disturbed districts was rapidly progressing. Ishmael Khan, a rebel chief, had surrendered.

China.—The details of the China news speak of short supplies and an advance in tea.

The latest.—London, Jan. 23d.—The Times' city article under the heads of heavy and unimportant, and after the regular hours received a further fall, owing to the statement about the Austrian loan, and the contemplated augmentation of the navy estimates.

The Daily News says that Prussia has signified to France that she will look not with indifference, but with great anxiety, on an unprovoked attack on Austria by France.

Bastox, Feb. 7.—Dates from Port au Prince have been extended to all parts of the Empire. There had been severe fighting at St. Marc, both at sea and inland, with considerable loss of life. The Emperor Souleuvre had been compelled to retreat with his forces. In the naval engagement off St. Marc, six ships and the admiral's vessel were badly damaged. The whole imperial fleet had been compelled to Port au Prince.

Reinforcements were being sent. Jeffard from all points, and it was believed that the Emperor would be unable to force his way back to the Capital. The city was being surrounded by the Republican forces. The Emperor's stock of coffee had all been seized and sold at auction. The city of Port au Prince was under arms, and no civil life was allowed to leave.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—SENATE.—Communications were received from the Secretary of War stating that in his opinion the proceeds of the sale of the old forts and defenses might be judiciously applied to the construction of new works; also, that the Indian agencies might be better performed by others of the army; also, that the army cannot be judiciously kept within the line of settlement to avoid the cost of the transportation of supplies, inasmuch as the Indians are kept in check by the military force.

The bill granting land for Agricultural Colleges was, on motion, taken up, and Mr. Clay, of Alabama, made a strong speech in opposition.

The Agricultural College bill was then taken up and passed, with some amendments, which will require it to go back to the House.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, made a speech against the constitutionality of its provisions.

Messrs. Gwin, of Cal., Bell, of Tenn., Brown, of Miss., and Davis, of Miss., repeated their sentiments already expressed.

The vote on the passage of the bill was as follows: Yeas—Allen, Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Little, Drake, Fessenden, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Thompson, Ky., Thompson, N. J., Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—25.

Nays—Bayard, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammon, Houston, Hunter, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reed, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Shields, and Ward—25.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., then tried, ineffectually, to call upon the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Slidell, of La., desired to take up the bill for the acquisition of Cuba. That measure being confined to his care, it was required that he should urge it on the notice of the Senate rather than have it so easily by less important business.

He would move its provisions as an amendment to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. He finally gave notice that he would call up the subject to-morrow.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Passenger Railway appropriation bill then came up as unfinished business, and was discussed for some hours, this being the third day of the debate.

A party was now seeking the concession of the right of way, the contest being mainly to be between Vanderwerker & Co., the Metropolitan Railroad Co., and the civil corporation of Washington and Georgetown.

Without taking any action, the Senate adjourned at a late hour.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved a suspension of the rules, so that he might offer a resolution setting apart Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th, for the consideration of Territorial business. The vote on the motion to suspend stood—yeas 118, nays 63; disagreed to, there not being two thirds.

Mr. Forsyth, of Ill., moved to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the Senate bill appropriating \$2,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, disagreed to, the vote standing—yeas 101, nays 70, not two thirds.

The House, under a suspension of rules, passed the joint resolution from the Senate for the payment of a balance of \$7,000 to Georgia on account of military services against the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Seminoles; also, to pay to the State of Maine \$20,000 for expenses incurred in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war; also the Senate bill authorizing the Attorney General to represent the United States in the equity suit pending in the Supreme Court between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, relative to the boundary line.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive appropriation bill. Various small items were acted on, the debate involving questions of economy.

Messrs. Davis and Grow severally re-minded gentlemen that their time would be more profitably employed in striking out the large objects of appropriation, involving millions, and not those amounting to a few thousands.

The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Ill., the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to more effectually prevent the waste and destruction of timber, and their public property in military reservations, and to report by bill or otherwise.

A recess was then taken till 7 o'clock this evening, for general debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy expressing the opinion that it was inexpedient to transfer the revenue cutters to the Navy Department.

The Senate passed the House joint resolution permitting James M. Smith and Peter Beck to receive medals from the San Juan government.

Messrs. Sewall and King, of New York, presented a memorial from New York for an investigation of a system of marine signals, and urging the erection of additional defenses for the harbor of New York.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., offered a resolution calling for any correspondence of Mr. Grey, London, on which Martinez and Jerez, calling themselves the supreme government of Nicaragua, could have based the assertion that the Ministers of the United States were accomplices of the filibuster invaders of Nicaragua, and whether, if such statement was made, any and what apology is necessary for the misstatement. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bigler, of Pa., attempted to bring up a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Senate a large public debt in time of peace is inconsistent with true policy, and that Congress should proceed without delay so to adjust the revenue laws as to equalize the revenues and expenditures.

Mr. Masou, of Va., objected to the consideration of the resolution on the ground that the House of Representatives can only originate measures affecting the revenue.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, coincided with these views.

Mr. Bigler replied that he, too, agreed that it was the prerogative of the House of Representatives to originate revenue measures; but this resolution is not merely an expression of opinion by the Senate.

Mr. Clingman was in favor of giving Mr. Bigler an opportunity to express his views.

Mr. Bigler called for the yeas and nays, when the resolution was taken up—yeas 30, nays 23.

Mr. Bigler commenced an address to the Senate. His views were in favor of mixed specie and ad valorem duties. He proceeded to show how, holding as he always has held to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue, he should shape a law to that end. He would conform it to no arbitrary rule of principle, but would compose it of mixed principles, using both the specific and ad valorem, and in some instances, the better to equalize the rates of charge upon similar articles, and at the same time to discriminate against inferior or adulterated goods, he would compound the two modes, applying the charge as well upon quality as upon the value of the merchandise. He would discriminate in fixing the rates of duty so as to maintain our great branches of industry in their competition with similar pursuits in foreign countries, so far as that can be done, without imposing unnecessary burdens upon other classes of the people, and for this reason, among others, that there is a well balanced reciprocity between all our branches of industry which act and react upon each other, the prosperity of the one being beneficial to all, and vice versa. He would so discriminate against articles known as luxuries, imposing the lower rate of duties on the necessities of life. Further, he would be careful that the Government really did receive the amount of duties, however imposing them, so the honest importer might at least be equal with the unscrupulous adventurer. He estimates the probable deficiency at \$107,000,000, including the \$300,000 for the purchase of Cuba. He showed that it would require \$350,000,000 imports to produce the revenue the Treasury needs. The \$350,000,000 revenue from customs, which would be nearly double the aggregate of a wholesome business. Hence, it is only too obvious that the alternatives are, an increase of the public debt or of the revenue. Mr. Bigler was emphatically in favor of the latter. If the time is too short at this session for full revision, give us back the

tariff of 1-16, or give us 4 or 5 per cent. on the rates of the present law. It would require but a few hours to do that.

He mentioned that the manufacturers of iron would be satisfied with a moderate specific duty—say six dollars per ton on pig metal, twelve dollars on railroad iron, and fifteen dollars on rolled and hammered iron. These, it seems, do not exceed the average that has been paid under the ad valorem principle for the last eight or ten years. Hence it can make no essential difference to the consumer or to the Treasury, but it is of great importance to the domestic manufacturers, for the specific duty tends effectually to the exclusion of the foreign inferior articles, and is consequently a benefit to the consumer as well as to the home producer. He repelled the implication that Pennsylvania was selfish on the subject of the tariff. The manufacturers are not recipients under the tariff of half the benefits alleged. If Pennsylvania and other States had been incidentally benefited by the tariff, many States had been benefited by the donations of public lands. If the South and West complain of the revenue laws, the North and East can point to the postal system, and can show that the lands donated to the States are worth not only more than the whole amount of duty paid on railroad iron from the day the first bar was imported till the present time, but to the aggregate value of the iron duty; and all the receipts and expenses of the post-office from 1854 to 1858 for Pennsylvania show an excess of revenue of \$181,547, while the Southern and Western States show deficits, varying from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. Pennsylvania should have drawn proportionately nearly \$14,000,000, or triple the amount she had done.

Yet again, comparing the postal receipts and expenditures of the Northern and Eastern States with the Southern and Western, the former show an excess of revenue over expenditures of over \$1,000,000, while the latter exhibit a deficit of over \$1,000,000. Hence, the former are not recipients of the public money expended in the manufacturing States. He pointed to the vast expenses of Indian wars in the South and West, and indicated to the whole expenditures on Indian affairs, and especially the delusive system of Indian civilization. He concluded by an eulogy on his State, and by declaring any unjust spirit of complaint or criticism in his remarks. Pennsylvania views with pride and pleasure the growth of the new States. She intended to deal justly by all and stand by the constitutional rights of all, and will, as she has always done, perform her whole duty to the Union, and be abhorrent to any suggestion looking to its dissolution. Hence, without money, Pennsylvania does feel deeply an unjust criticism, which she declines to tolerate. Her interests and regards as well for the nation as a whole. Those who think she is insensible to the influence manifested by her voice will, if they live long enough, discover their error.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., offered a resolution to the effect that the President be requested to call on the heads of the Departments to submit estimates of the expenditures with the expenditures in fifty millions annually, exclusive of the interest of the public debt.

At this point the subject was postponed.

Mr. Hunter and Mr. Brown tried to call up their respective bills—the former for an appropriation and the latter for the avenue railroad.

Mr. Brown's motion to take up the Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad bill prevailed—yeas 23, nays—20.

The bill, having been overhauled by amendments and much changed in its original objects, was deleted without much debate, and partly by bringing up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Several amendments were offered in order to prepare their printing, after which the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution that, preliminary to the final settlement of the accounts of the citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories for services rendered in 1855 and 1856 in repelling Indian hostilities, the third Auditor General be directed to examine the accounts and make a report to the House on the first Monday in December next of the amount, respectively due according to the rule laid down by the Commissioner, which includes only army pay to the volunteers received into the service by the Territorial authorities, and no double pay. The cost of supplies, transportation, etc., is to be paid for, with due regard to the number of troops, and the prices current at that time.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon Territory, dissented from the principle laid down. It was better that no bill be passed than that this basis be adopted.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, and Faulkner, of Va., severely informed him that the third auditor was merely to settle the accounts for the future action of the House.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., was opposed to the resolution. It would not begin to reach the settlement of the accounts.

After further debate the resolution was adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., moved to strike out the appropriation for the safe keeping of prisoners, remarking that it was for the detention of fugitive slaves until their trials came on. He characterized their capture as odious and abhorrent to the people of the free States.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, said he would be glad if Mr. Lovejoy would return the negro who he had stolen from one of his (Mr. Singleton's) constituents.

Mr. Lovejoy replied that Singleton's constituents never owned a negro, for every being that God made belonged to himself. He did not hesitate to declare that he did hold a fugitive slave, and he would always give food and shelter to necessities whites or blacks.

Mr. Singleton—What is that but stealing? Mr. Lovejoy—Stealing is taking a man and keeping him a slave.

Mr. Phelps, of Mo., said, if the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois prevails, every man arrested as a criminal would be turned loose, and the member, Mr. Lovejoy, would be a general jail deliverer to many infamous persons.

Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., humorously remarked that Mr. Lovejoy's objection might be obviated by making that amendment clause read: "for the imprisonment of free prisoners." (Great laughter.)

Mr. Lovejoy's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Singleton subsequently remarked, that as Mr. Lovejoy had admitted that he participated in slave stealing, he regarded such a representative from Illinois as a disgrace to the nation.

The Chairman, Mr. Banks, of N. H., declared Mr. Singleton to be in the right.

Exclamations from the Republican side—Let him go on.

Mr. Giddings—He is perfectly in order, and I move that he be permitted to proceed. (Laughter.)

The committee then rose.

The House concurred, by the casting vote of the Speaker, in the amendment substituting \$67,379 for the Congressional Globe and binding the same, and for reporting the proceedings of Congress.

The vote was reconsidered, and the amendment rejected by 9 majority.

Pending the question on the other amendment, the House adjourned.

## From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 8.—Both Houses of the Kansas Legislature passed the bill providing for the formation of a constitution for the State government of the State of Kansas. The bill provides for an election on the fourth Monday of March to decide for or against holding a convention. If the decision is favorable, an election of twenty-two electors will be held the first Tuesday in June. The convention will meet the first Tuesday in July at Wyandotte city, and the constitution submitted to the vote of the people on the first Tuesday in October. Election of officers under the constitution to take place on the first Tuesday in December.

## Democratic Meeting.

HARTFORD, Feb. 8.—Fifteen hundred Democrats assembled here to-night, and repudiated the entire proceedings of the meeting of Thursday night. Julius L. Stoughton, who denounced the Administration at that meeting, is ruled out of the State delegation, and W. W. Eaton appointed in his stead. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, February 8.

CAUSES DECIDED. Yancey v Thorpe, Grant; affirmed. Wayland v Porterfield, Grant; affirmed. Hand v Coleman, Grant; affirmed. Mullins v Hudson et al., Grant; reversed. O'Hara v Blanchett, Grant; reversed. Edwards v Wade, Grant; reversed. Allen v Ramsey's heirs, Union Equity and Grim. Court; affirmed. Shopshire et al v Lay, Harrison; affirmed.

ORDERS. Landrum v Townbridge et al, Fulton Circuit Court; motion to affirm as a delay case. McDonald v Cowgill, Fulton Equity and Grim. Court; rule against appellant to file record by 1st day of next term.

Taylor, Shelby & Co. v Yates, Fayette; dismissed by appellant. Robinson v Baxter et al, Fayette; continued. Gagny v Ottwell, Scott; continued. Robinson v Hall, Scott; continued. Rogers v Purdon, Fayette; continued. Baker v Cost, Fayette; were argued. Hedger et al v Kenney et al, Scott; argued by Beck & Buckner for appellees.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

CAUSES DECIDED. Webster v Jump, Grant; affirmed. Penick v Hudson, Grant; affirmed. Barker v Cost, Fayette; affirmed. Rogers v Purdon, Fayette; affirmed. Leimb et al v Ky. Life Ins. Co., Kenton; reversed.

ORDERS. Robinson v Hall, Scott; affirmed. Commonwealth v Thornton, Taylor; affirmed; continued.

Thompson v Thompson's adm'r, Barren; five days longer given to file petition for rehearing. Graycroft v Shaw, Lou. Ch.; cross appeal granted.

White's adm'r v Overstreet, Henderson; petition for rehearing filed. Shouse v Ward, Franklin; Anderson v McDowell's ex'r, Jessamine; Gill v Johnson, Jessamine; were argued. Hedger v Kenney, Scott; argument concluded by Robinson for appellees.

STATE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—Mr. C. W. Briggs, one of the Commissioners on the part of this State, with a portion of the corps engaged in the line between Kentucky and Tennessee, reached our city on Tuesday and left yesterday evening. Mr. B. informs us that the Commissioners have met with much difficulty in tracing the old line as far as they have gone, and his visit to this place was for the purpose of obtaining some information which is important to the accuracy of the survey. The old survey has been traced to the west side of Reelfoot Lake, about seven miles from Hickman.

## Hickman Argus.

## Georgia State Lottery.

ON THE PLAN OF THE ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, For the benefit of the

## MONTICELLO UNION ACADEMY.

OF JASPER COUNTY, GEORGIA.

AUTHORIZED BY SPECIAL ACT OF LEGISLATURE.

McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

To be drawn in public under the sworn superintendence of two Commissioners, appointed for that purpose, in the

## CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA.

CLASS 7 DRAWS ON Saturday, February 19, 1859.

CLASS 8 DRAWS ON Saturday, February 26, 1859.

CLASS 9 DRAWS ON Saturday, March 5, 1859.

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$50,000!

TICKETS ONLY \$10!

HALVES, OR QUARTERS, & EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

CLASS 7 has only 20,000 Numbers and 3,660 Prizes, amounting to \$230,000, and the Capital Prize is \$50,000, and a lowest Prize \$10.

CLASS 8 has 30,000 Numbers and 20,166 Prizes, amounting to \$222,000. More than one Prize to every two Tickets. The lowest Prize is \$10. Capital Prize is \$50,000.



